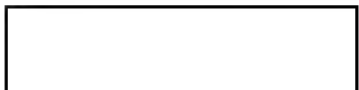


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22 September 1965



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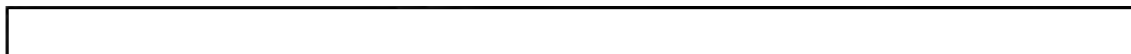
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY



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22 September 1965

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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|      | 2. India - Pakistan - Communist China: Current situation report. (Page 4)   |      |
|      | 3. USSR: Replacement of <u>Pravda</u> editor may be sign of differences within top Soviet leadership. (Page 6)  |      |
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India-Pakistan-Communist China: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Pakistan announced acceptance of the UN cease-fire proposal at a dramatic last-minute Security Council meeting last night.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto, who flew to New York yesterday to sound out the major powers on possible steps to reach a settlement on the Kashmir issue, announced Pakistani acceptance as the 3:00 AM UN deadline was reached. India had already accepted the UN proposal, but the Indian delegate to the UN asked that a new time be set for the cease-fire to become effective in the light of Pakistan's delay in announcing its position.

Bhutto said Pakistan was giving the UN a "last chance" to settle the Kashmir question and stated that Pakistan would withdraw from the organization if it does not do so. Bhutto added that the Pakistanis would cease firing at 12:05 today Pakistani time. Military action had already come to a virtual standstill yesterday as the UN deadline neared.

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President Ayub would be ousted if he agreed to a cease-fire on the present terms of the Security Council.

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the army believes that national sentiment favors withdrawal from the UN rather than submit to a cease-fire on these terms. The Army General Staff believes that the army and air force can contain the Indian Army in a continued war until the Indian material advantage is reduced,

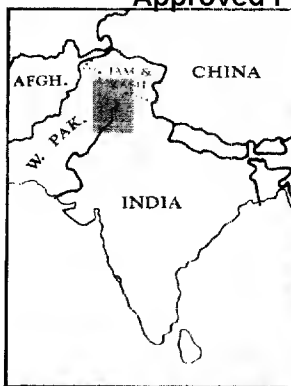
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The US Embassy <sup>earlier</sup> also notes that the Pakistani mood is strongly against acceptance of the UN proposal, and adds that this places Ayub in a very difficult position. The embassy states that popular opinion is subject to rapid shifts, however.

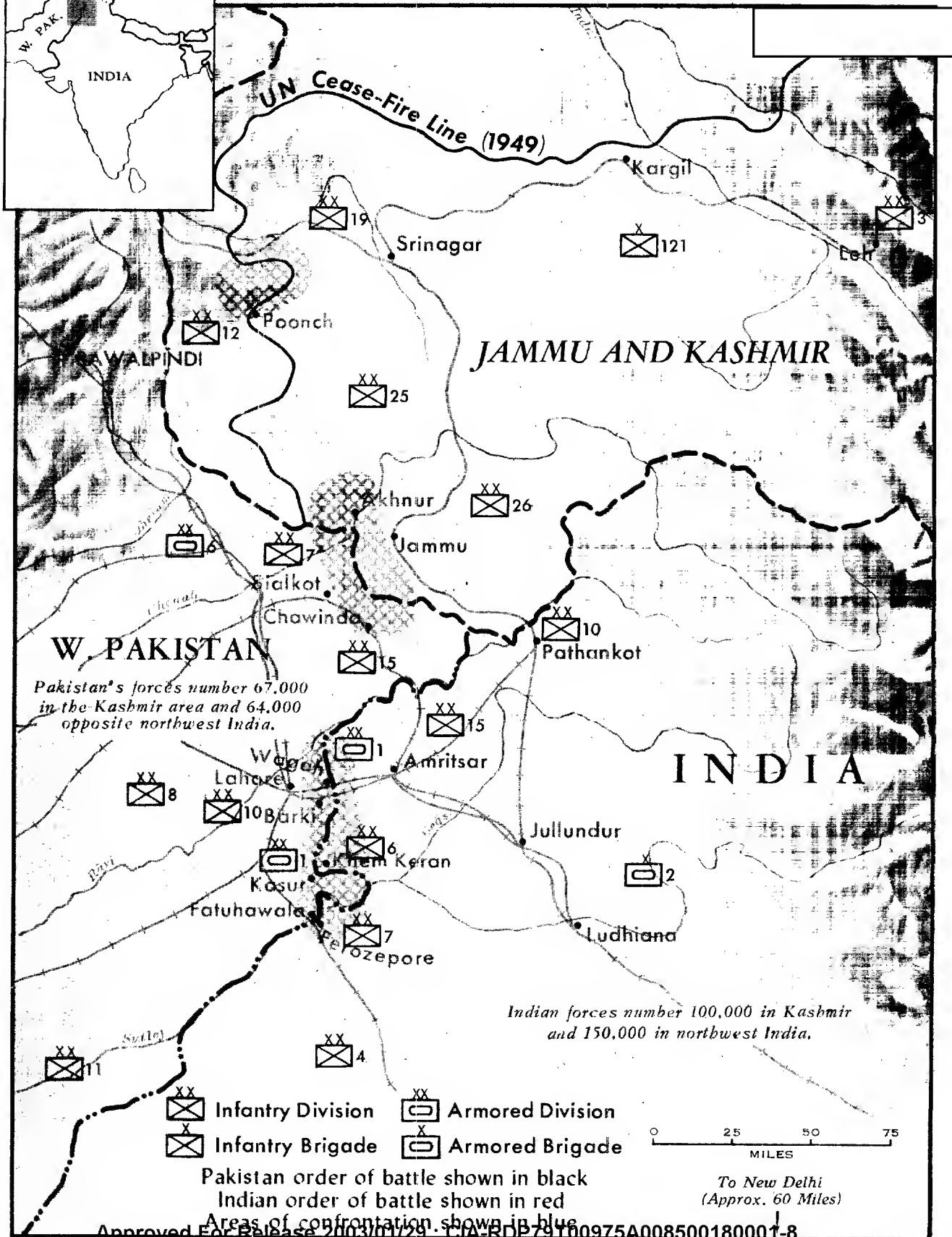
Further indication of the mood of the Pakistani populace is evidenced in demonstrations that led to

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# INDIA-PAKISTAN ORDER OF BATTLE



riots in Lahore and Karachi yesterday. Demonstrators protesting the UN cease-fire proposal attacked the US Embassy and USIS building in Karachi and the Consulate General in Lahore. Some damage was done to buildings and vehicles, but none to American personnel. Ayub has apologized to Ambassador McConaughy for these incidents. A small, orderly demonstration also took place in Dacca.

The Chinese have apparently begun to lay the groundwork for claiming that India is complying with their ultimatum. A Peking broadcast yesterday reported that Indian troops in the Sikkim border area in the past few days have made "a vain attempt" to destroy the evidence of their military structures established on the Chinese side of several major passes.

The Chinese claim that the Indians demolished their old positions on Jelep Pass "hurriedly and surreptitiously" under cover of darkness and that they abandoned other military structures on three other Sikkim passes apparently without destroying all of them. Peking claims that it is now in control of all these positions.

The Chinese broadcast appears designed to give Peking greater room for maneuver in the current situation. It makes it possible for them either to back off from the September 22 deadline without apparently conceding anything to the Indians, or to leave themselves free for some form of military action by pointing out that not all the controversial structures have yet been demolished.

The Indians, in reply have claimed that none of their forces have crossed the Sikkim-Tibet border, and that if the installations have been destroyed, the demolition must have been done by the Chinese themselves. The Indians have also handed the Chinese a note protesting "unprovoked and aggressive" Chinese activities along the Indian-Chinese border.

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USSR: The reported replacement of Pravda's chief editor may be another sign of differences within the top Soviet leadership.

Press circles in Moscow on learning of the removal of the editor, Aleksey Rumyantsev, were told that he recently suffered a heart attack and will be shifted to a lesser post. He is known to be in ill health, and this may in fact have figured in his removal.

Rumyantsev, however, recently published an editorial over his own signature in Pravda castigating Izvestia and another paper for their attempts to stifle literary criticism of life in the USSR. Rumyantsev presumably had some support from within the party presidium for such an unusual attack. The timing of his removal, following his extraordinary editorial and coming just before a party plenum, suggests that political factors may have played a part. In any case, his removal will be interpreted as a setback by those advocating greater cultural freedom in the USSR unless reassurances are forthcoming soon.

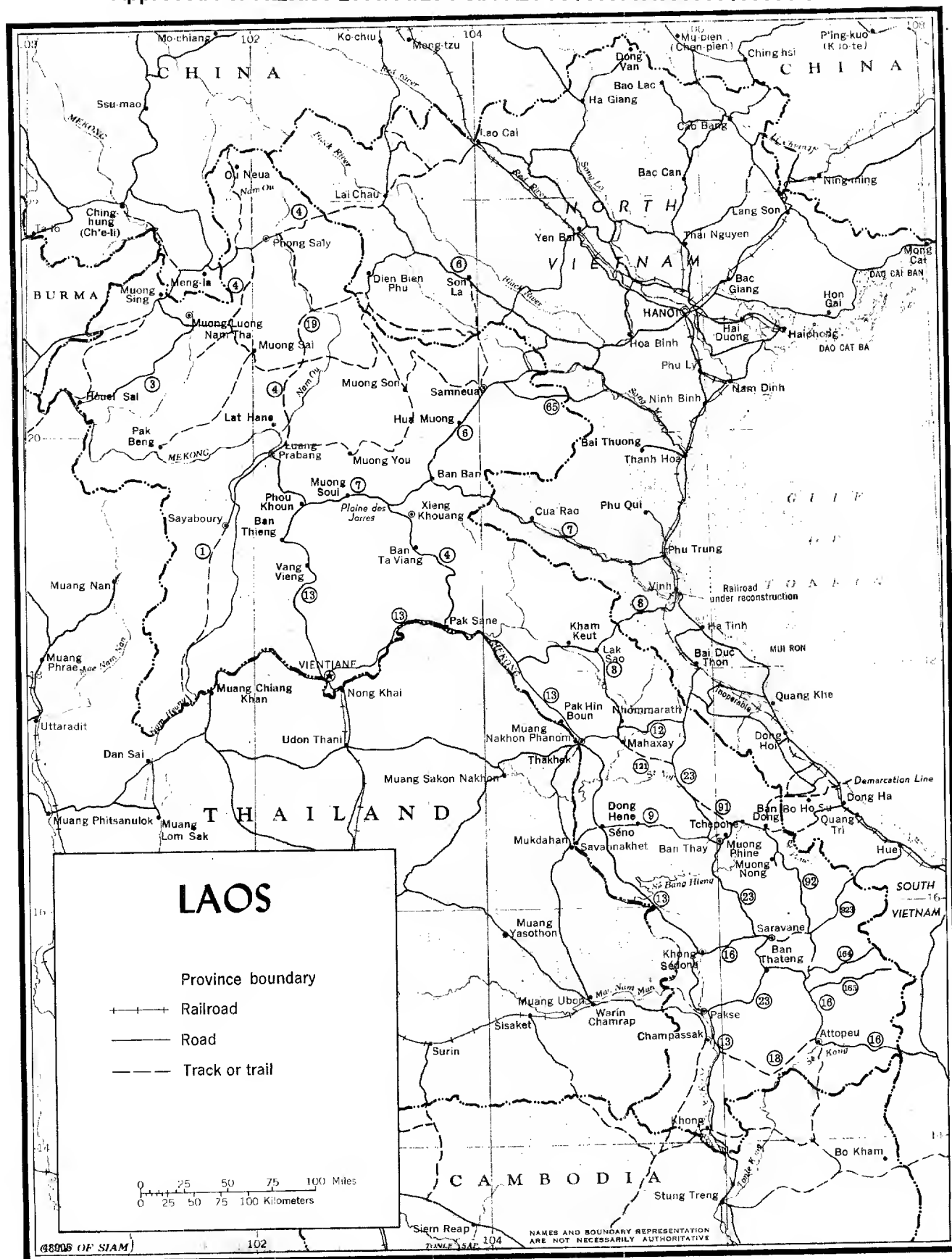
Pravda's new chief editor, Mikhail Zimyanin, has no background in either journalism or cultural affairs. Before joining the foreign ministry he had made his career in the party. He served as ambassador to Hanoi and to Prague prior to his appointment as deputy foreign minister last April. [REDACTED]

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Laos: Military activity is rising as the rainy season ends.

Outbreaks of fighting between government and Communist forces have been reported from scattered areas. North of the royal capital at Luang Prabang government forces on 19 September reportedly re-captured Lat Hane, a small village which had been overrun by a small Communist force earlier this month.

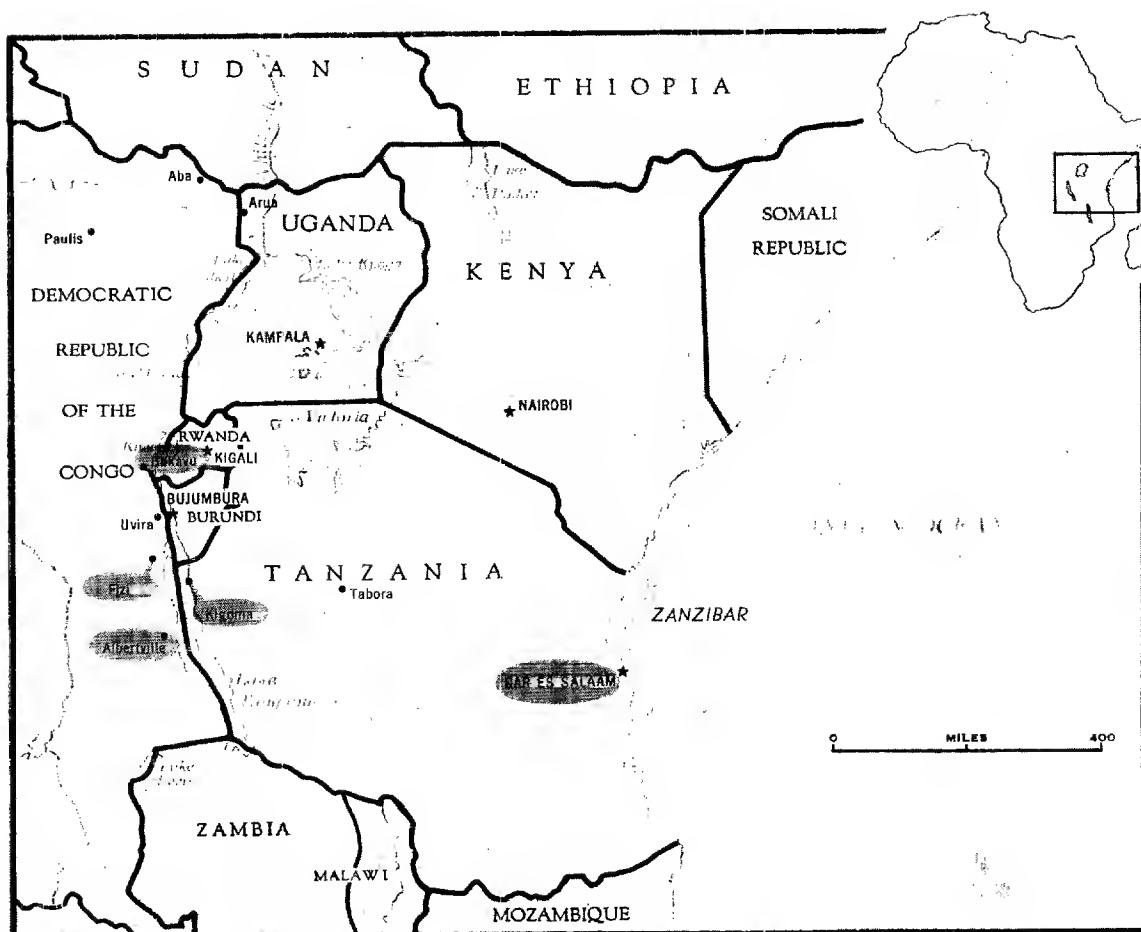
Along the Mekong to the west of Luang Prabang, as well as in the mountains north of Thakhek in central Laos, government forces have had some success in limited offensive operations. Fighting is also continuing east of Hua Muong, a key hill position in northeast Laos recently retaken by government troops.

There are indications that the Communists may be planning an early resumption of truck resupply operations into Laos. Although movement along the full length of the key Route 7 supply artery reportedly is still blocked by high water conditions, some traffic has been observed in the Ban Ban area.

Farther south "an unidentified tracked vehicle" was reported moving south on Route 23 toward Muong Phine on 17 September, suggesting that the Communists maybe planning to open this road considerably earlier than last year, when traffic resumed in December. The Communists have been engaged in a road improvement program in the border region south of Tchepone over the past several months.

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Congo: [Cuba appears to have increased the number of its advisers serving with the rebels in the eastern Congo.]

[redacted] at least 55 pro-Castro Cubans may be with Congolese insurgents in the Fizi region on the northwestern shores of Lake Tanganyika. Last June only four Cubans were believed to be there. [redacted]

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some of the Cubans run an "advanced" military school north of Albertville and that others man two high-speed armed motor boats.]

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[In the last few months several reports have indicated that at least two high-speed motor boats have been delivered to Kigoma, on the Tanzanian side of the lake.]

[The US Embassy in Dar es Salaam reported on 10 September that a "usually reliable local journalist" had seen several groups of ten or more Cubans arrive at the Dar airport in late August and early September. The embassy had no information on where they went, but surmised from the source's description that they were guerrilla warfare experts.]

[If the Cuban advisers are making some progress in improving the effectiveness of the Congo rebels, the offensive which Colonel Hoare plans to launch north from Albertville with some 320 South Africans later this month could encounter serious difficulty.]

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\*Bolivia: The junta is bracing for possible violent demonstrations in La Paz today.

[The government has information that students will attempt to demonstrate in support of the miners today and that factory workers in La Paz are collecting arms and ammunition. Unless there is agitation by students and factory workers or a combination of both, the crisis is unlikely to worsen. ]

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[ student action may be delayed several days since leaders of the student movement are currently at a national conference in Tarija in extreme southeast Bolivia. The major political parties are split between those counseling moderation and those who wish to capitalize on the situation.]

The army has restored order at the Catavi-Siglo Veinte mine complex, but the situation there remains tense. Violence could erupt there today during funeral ceremonies for miners killed on 18 and 20 September.

Although the armed forces appear to be united in their determination to ride out the crisis, they have not been put to the test as yet. ]

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Greece: Prime Minister Stephanopoulos appears to have gained enough parliamentary support to win a close vote of confidence, probably on Friday, provided there are no last minute defections. At least three of his supporters are loudly protesting their omission from the cabinet and they could conceivably withhold their support from the government. Meanwhile, former prime minister Papandreou, whose reception in the northern city of Salonika last Sunday appears to have been a great personal triumph, shows every indication of intensifying his drive for countrywide support.

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\*Iraq: President Arif has appointed former deputy prime minister Bazzaz as prime minister, and a new government has been announced in Baghdad. Bazzaz has consistently advocated friendly relations with Egypt in the past, and his new government will probably attempt to steer a middle course between pro- and anti-Nasirist factions in Iraq. The new government contains a number of holdovers from the cabinet of former premier Abd al-Razzaq, who fled to Cairo after the abortive coup attempt against Arif last week. [REDACTED]

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\*Dominican Republic: [Deadlines for the collection of rebel arms have now passed and to date no arms have been turned over to the provisional government. Continued reluctance by the rebels to abide by the terms of the settlement will confront Garcia Godoy with a choice between taking firm action or weakening his already shaky military support. According to reliable US military sources, rebel arms continue to be transported from Santo Domingo to the interior and those weapons destined for eventual collection are, in any case, largely inoperative.] [REDACTED]

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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